

SCALE 1:24,000  
1 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET  
1 KILOMETER  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

**GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE  
HONEYVILLE QUADRANGLE,  
CACHE AND BOX ELDER COUNTIES, UTAH**

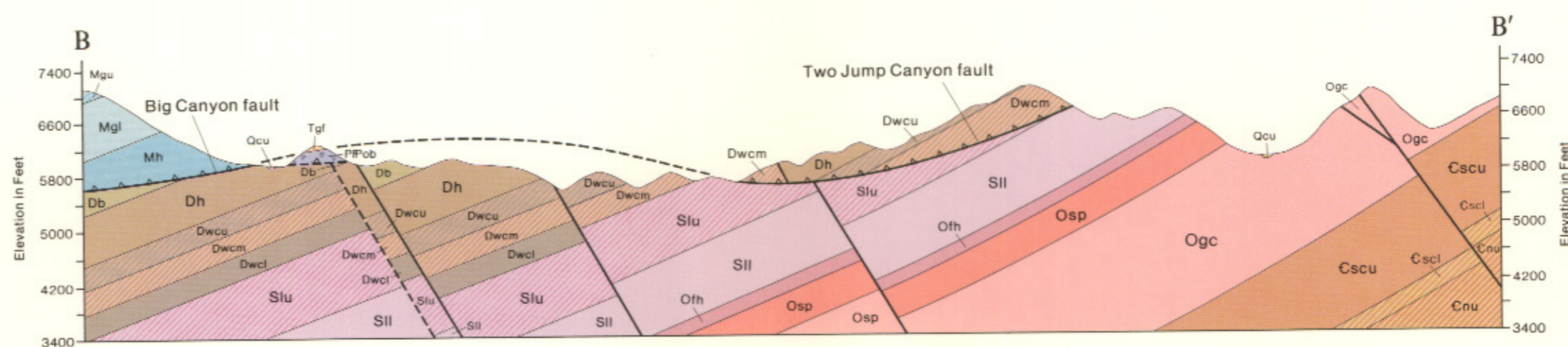
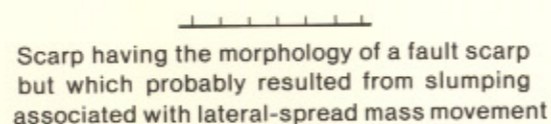
by  
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1986



	Alluvium—fine-grained to gravelly; deposits in flood plains and channels.		Quirrh Formation—sandstone with interbedded sandy limestone and limestone, fusulinids common in some lower beds.
	Ox-bow lake deposits—fine-grained, organic-rich.		West Canyon Limestone—medium-gray cherty limestone, sandy limestone, and minor shale.
	Alluvial fan deposits—poorly sorted boulders, cobbles, pebbles, and fines; post-Lake Bonneville in age.		Upper Great Blue Formation—interbedded olive-gray shale and limestone in lower part, cherty gray limestone in upper part, fossiliferous.
	Alluvial-fan deposits—poorly sorted boulders, cobbles, pebbles, and fines; pre-Lake Bonneville in age.		Lower Great Blue Formation—medium- to dark-gray limestone, fossiliferous.
	Alluvial gravel of late Pleistocene Bear River—fills paleochannels in lacustrine deposits (Qls <sub>2</sub> ).		Humburg Formation—brown sandstone with interbedded sandy limestone or limestone.
	Lacustrine and alluvial gravel deposits undifferentiated.		Deseret Limestone—cherty limestone and minor sandstone, thin phosphatic shale and black chert in lower part.
	Lacustrine gravel and sand—shore-zone deposits of Lake Bonneville and possibly of pre-Bonneville lakes.		Lodgepole Limestone—medium- to dark-gray limestone, fossiliferous.
	Lacustrine sand, silt, and clay—deposited during Gilbert stage of Lake Bonneville.		Beirdneau Formation—medium- to light-gray dolomite, and orange dolomitic sandstone and siltstone.
	Lacustrine sand, silt, and clay—Bonneville and pre-Bonneville in age.		Hyrum Formation—dark- to medium-gray dolomite, includes two or three thin local quartzite beds.
	Undifferentiated lacustrine deposits		Upper Water Canyon Formation—light-gray to white dolomite, contains fish-bone fragments.
	Thin lacustrine deposits overlying lateral-spread deposits		Middle Water Canyon Formation—grayish orange dolomitic sandstone and sandy dolomite, some thin limestone beds near middle of unit.
	Lateral-spread mass movement deposits—composed of Qlg, stabilized and not active.		Lower Water Canyon Formation—light gray laminated dolomite, nonfossiliferous.
	Landslide deposits—derived from Qlg or from Tertiary gravel or lacustrine deposits.		Upper Laketown Dolomite—light- to medium-gray, coarsely crystalline dolomite, contains colonial corals.
	Talus—thick rock-fall accumulations below cliffs.		Lower Laketown Dolomite—medium- to dark-gray dolomite, contains colonial corals.
	Nivation deposits—poorly-sorted rock debris in a nivation hollow on Wellsville Cone.		Fish Haven Dolomite—dark-gray to medium-gray dolomite, fossiliferous.
	Colluvial deposits, undifferentiated—locally includes talus, alluvium, debris-flow, and avalanche-debris deposits.		Swan Peak Formation—dark olive-gray shale in lower part and white to purple quartzite in upper part; shale is fossiliferous.
	Glacial till—forms moraines in Jim May, Shumway, Brushy, and Pine Canyons.		Garden City Formation—limestone, silty limestone, intraformational limestone conglomerate; chert is common in upper part, fossiliferous.
	Highway fill		Upper St. Charles Formation—dark- to light-gray dolomite, some silty dolomite in upper part.
	Fanglomerate—angular to subrounded locally derived alluvium.		Lower St. Charles Formation—thin interbedded quartzite, limestone, and shale in lower part, silty limestone in upper part; fossiliferous.
	Gravel deposits—includes both locally derived clasts of Paleozoic rocks and exotic clasts of silicic volcanic rocks.		Upper Nounan Formation—interbedded dolomite, sandy dolomite, dolomitic sandstone, and thin limestone; limestone is fossiliferous.
	Gravel deposits—clasts locally derived and generally finer-grained and more angular than Tg <sub>1</sub> .		Lower Nounan Formation—medium- to dark-gray dolomite.
	Lacustrine deposits—marl, oolitic limestone, and including thick layers of volcanic ash.		Call's Fort Member of Bloomington Formation—olive-gray shale, medium- to light-gray silty limestone, intraformational limestone conglomerate; fossiliferous.
	Quirrh Formation—brecciated and highly deformed above low-angle fault south of Big Canyon.		Middle limestone member of Bloomington Formation—medium-gray limestone.
	Quirrh Formation—in gravity slide mass east of Crystal Springs.		
	Lodgepole Limestone—in gravity slide mass east of Crystal Springs.		

<p><b>CONTACT</b> Dashed where approximately located</p> <p><b>FAULTS</b> Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>High- to moderate-angle fault, primarily dip slip; bar and ball on downthrown side; dip indicated</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>Low- to moderate-angle normal fault; teeth on hanging wall</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>Buried trace of thrust fault; teeth on upper plate</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>Strike-slip fault; arrows indicate relative offset</p> <p><b>SCARPS</b> Teeth on downdropped side</p>	<p>Head scarp of slump or slide</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p><b>STRIKE AND DIP OF BEDS</b> Dashed where approximately located</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p><b>BONNEVILLE SHORELINE</b> Dashed where approximately located</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p><b>PROVO SHORELINE</b> Dashed where approximately located</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>Location of paleontological sample (see Table 1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>Estimated altitude of beach-ridge crest of Bonneville or Provo Shoreline</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p>Location of measured section in Quaternary terrestrial sediments, with radiocarbon dates</p>
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Schematic cross section through the Wellsville Mountains near Chocolate Peak showing the inferred configuration of the Wellsville thrust fault.